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MARCHINE DAVID AND STREET OF THE PROPERTY OF T	

# The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1890. THE "THIRD PARTY."

HON MR MOWAT'S TREN. CHANT CRITICISM.

solom, as to have in the meantime a government of pure-minded, patriotic men. They are asked to say that for them, without prohibition, there is no difference between good government and bad government and bad government. on the methods and operations of their tweet good government and bad government, of between good laws and bad laws. There is abundant other evidence that the organization is being used by its directors, whoever these are, for the special purpose of injuring the reform party. When the conservative party is blamed in the new party organ, both parties are said to be equally blameable; but when the two parties are compared, the presence always are compared, the presence always are compared. party: 14 not the idea Quixotic, of proparties are compared, the pretence siways is that the reform party is the worse, and such a plan plainly unpractical for rest the cause of cighteousness and truth !

Millan, had been prominent in the court ighte egitetion, and thereby made many now friends, and his candidaines had the new friends, and his candidatuse had the service support of the new party. One of the leading editorials in the first number of their new organ was devoted to his profess, and to obtaining for him the votes of liberals. It truly said of him that his leader, both public and private, is show represent. He had likewise the edvantage of leding an Orangeman, and of dividing the Orange conservative vote with Me Orange conservative vote with Mr. two parties are spoken of as "leaders who, by putting party before country, have led their followers by crooked and dirty ways, into entangling and diagraceful alliances," Reformers know that this is false as to the reform landers. They know that we have not put party before country; they know that we, like our fellow reformers generally, are for our party because in that way we are for the country. They know that we have not advocated "crooked and dirty ways." We have made no "antenniam. sh are ive reformer; and though irrespective of politics, the Clobe favored the election of Mr. Clothe for costs. of Mr. Carka for snother year, and recommended the postponement of Mr. McMilian's candidature until next year, fet the president of the Toronto reform association ment of its acrive members were in Median's four and voted for him, is a mejority of the reformers general we have not advocated "crooked and dirty ways." We have made no "entengling and dispraceful alliances." Speaking in reference to the coming provincial elections, the country is faisely described by the organ as in "a quagmire of political corruption, out of which it is the mission of the new party to life it." It is faise to anart any such corruption as respects the reform party exists.

As to the outsides of temperature if a These constituted a large ad 11166 to the 'may party' vote. On the other hand, his opposint, Mr. Clarke, had been twice mayor already, and there was a prejudice against any our standing for sthird term. What was still mora important, he had extensived from himself those of his former

estimated from himself those of his former trained and of her conservative supporters who had been excited by the equal rights aging to see in a real thom we ked ones entirely against him throughout the concest. The new party voted for Mr. Ma. Millan to a man, and worked for him enchusing teality and set, with all the advantages of the additional support he had from other quarters, he was defected by a majority of 1.501 at the very centre of the majories of 1,411, as the very centre of the " party movement. hapad to verry West Tambion, of at all have not observed that they prefers to expent a majority of anenegatul candidates of help own at the general election. Some times, I understand, they frenkly admit not they have be such expectation. Their

of the new party to life it." It is felies to ananch any auch corruption as respects the reform party exists.

As to the question of temperance Mr. Mowet thus referred to the record of the reform party as represented by his government. Year after year we have passed acts at the instance of the Temperance organizations and engines the wishes and interests of the liquor dealers. We have not passed averything temperance organizations dealers, because the reform party does not consist exclusively of the members of those organizations; and the legislicitor proposed, in order to be carried, made to have the support of felende of temperance who do not belong to those organizations, and do not concur is sill their views. But our legislation has been in the diffection desired by temperance men, and has assuredly not been in the interest of liquor men. In fact, we have heard from many quarters of toy temperance men endeavoring to persuade reform the reform sendent of the saldom.

In its felies that the reform party man, line felies that the reform party man, "aquare-tood" or with any other man, in the record of the Onlario government is aphend of the reform party has been so extended to defend the reform party has been so extended to the reform party has been so extended to the reform party has been a extended the, but for the religious agitation which our opponition and the case of our opponition which our opponition and the committed that the their advantage, the case of our opponition of the province that the felicition agitation which our despen the two have a such expectation. That year picture always have to contest a many planks, and some of these of such a natural, that but a small minority of the electors of the province of the country. Opposition to the anatomic of the country. Opposition to the owners of the province of the country. Opposition to the owners of the province of the country. Opposition to the owners of the province of the country. Opposition to the owners of the province of the country. Opposition to the owners of the province of the country. Opposition to the owners of the province of the country, who are contently to the province.

strong enough to elect a conservative they strong enough to elect a conservative they may refeat from putting a considered into the field, said may profer voting for a new party condidate (a conservative otherwise, as Mr. McRes was in Lambton), in order to detect the reform condidate. When elected such a condidate will alt and vota every day with other conservatives; and may not have occasion to air his new party views once during a whole session. In like manner their organs adopt as their own, without a pretence of examination, the false and refuted charges made by the opposition prose analises the Ontario poversment. They culogies the opposition leader as with all his faults even "los good" a man for his party. Most probibitionist; who are corners reformers perceive what all this means. I hope that before it is too late all will do so, I shall be surprised if they do not.

EITHER OF THE EXISTING PARTIES,

what is its formation to effect beyond what

would be accomplished by its members

occupying themselves as individuals and

otherwise, in leavening both parties with

their views? The formation of a separate

party means for reformers that they are to

Solom, as to have in the meantime a gov

nsy not by mistakes and misstatements

righteoneness and truth have not been ruled out of the politics of the reform

HASED ON TRUTH AND HIGHTEOUSNESS:

and reformers generally of all churches

have manifested their knowledge of the

fact at every general election during my

premiership. Agels, the leaders of the

two parties are spoken of as "leaders who,

Intelligent relormers know that

per y. Intelligent the reform party is

occome indifferent to everything else in

But the new party organs do not leave to inference the sole which has the special sympathy of the real directors of the party wherever they are. The members and fifunds of the party are expressly told that, while "voting the conservative tichet in Canada" is "(throwing the vote sway") on the other hand, "s-vote for the reform party, from a more standpoint, is women than thrown away." Wherever there is as submovieded difference between the two parties, the reformers are always and the conservatives the better party.

Time will not permit of my giving to-day some further illustrations which I had noted of the true character and aims of these, whoever they are, that are directing the policy and proceedings of this new party; but what I have said is surely sufficient without more to demonstrate that the party is under AGAINST THE REPORM PARTY. DECIDEDLY CONSERVATIVE INFLUENCES, While it is perfectly certain that the however this has come about, and has de new party will not sad cannot, se the recidedly conservative aims; that its prosult of the coming election, take the place ceedings are not governed by its professed of the reform party in governing the counprinciples; that the party has no chance, try, the only possible effect of operations sud its leading directors have no expectasaid its leading directors have no expectation of success for the party for many years; and that, unless those reformers who sympathies more or less with its platform or some of its planks; are wide awake, they are going to be used in the interests of the conservative party at the coming elections, and without advancing, but on the contrary prejudicing, the objects for which reformers join the party. I am glad to know that the reformers of North Oxford are already alive to all this, and are ready to do, each according to his opportunities, what he can to make others alive to it also. would be to weaken one of the old parties more than the other; and the hope of these (who ever they are) that really direct the (who ever they are) that really direct the policy of the party evidently is, that the party so weakened will be the reformparty. If any of the leaders of the new party do not perceive this, I must say they are being made use of by those who do perceive it. The harm which is any constituency the new party may do the reformparty is, by withdrawing from us, where a constituency is close, the votes of more reformers than they withdraw of conservatives from the conservative candidate. If estimate reformers are not on their guard they may thus be used to defeat their ownparty, and to place in office their opponents, the conservatives, and without anything being gained for prohibition or say other good thing. That result I venture to say, every prohibitionist reformer would regard with the greatest possible aversion. The president refers to this matter in another connection and in exaggerated

### MUSIC HATH CHARMS.

I did not approve of my mother's idea of taking city boarders; still, as she said. as there were only two of them, it would not make much difference in our home

regard with the grestest possible aversion. The president refers to this matter in another connection and in exaggerated terms, aversing that the party leaders whom he opposes are "convinced that there is a new factor in the political problem of sufficient value to turn the scale in any constituency, as its weight may be thrown to the one side or the other." But its weight may be thrown to one side or against the other, not merely by obtaining votes for the candidate of one side, but by withdrawing to a candidate of their own, whom they cannot elect, votes which would otherwise have gone to the other side, and, in a close constituency, would give to the other side a majority; and that is the evident purpose in view. Any apecial danger to the reform party lies in the fact of their being in most constituence who favor prohibition, and more reformers than conservatives who favor an elective senate, woman suffrage, and other planks of the new party platform.

It being quite certain that prohibitioniets cannot hope, and do not hope, that this new party will obtain a majority, or take the place of They were an aunt, Mrs. Morton, and her niece, Miss Emily Ives, and a strange contrast they made in both appearance and demeanor. Miss Ives was shrouded in the deepest of mourning costumes, and a heavy black crape veil completely concealed her features. She was not a widow. That I knew, because in writing to engage the rooms Mrs. Morton had called her niece "Miss," and had furthermore added that she had sustained the loss of a friend which had thrown her into a state of almost hopeless melancholia; that Mrs. Morton's object in seeking a country place so far from New York as the Genesee valley was in the hope of effecting an entire change of scene and thought for her afflicted niece. Mrs. Morton joined us at our little rustic board, but Miss Ives took her meals

> My curiosity was piqued. "Is she ill?" I inquired of mother one

her door.

in her room, refusing to cross the sill of

"Oh, no," said mother, "she is in perfect health; but when Mrs. Morton urges her to come out with her and see the beautiful scenery, she says that the sight of nature, no matter how lovely, is hateful to her."

legislation or government to everything else in legislation or government which they have heretofore contended for. Because they cannot get prohibition, they are select to do their best, not to make law and gov-ernment in other respects better, but to allow all to go as wrong and be see bad as "Mrs. Morton says that, unless something is done to arouse Miss Ives from her lethargy, she is afraid that she will may be. They are acked to say that until they get orchibition some yeste hence, if ever, they would just as soon have meanwhile a government so bad that you could no more defend it than you could defend so have in the meaning as to have in the meaning as the same in the meaning as to have in the meaning as the same in the sa go melancholy mad-and, Geoffrey, I've been thinking that you may be able to do something to arouse her."

"What could I possibly do to 'arouse' her, as you call it?" My mother replied to my question:

"What could you do? why, you could play and sing,"

This was a startling proposition, even though I was conceded to be the best musician and to have the finest tenor voice in all the Genesee valley.

"But, mother," I said, "how can I, who am nothing but an uncultivated country bumpkin, sing before an accomplished musician, as I am sure Miss Ives

by far the worse. I will give you some of the statements of the new party organ in proof of this policy in order that reformers "Before she sank into this dull and they have siways justly condemned. In the flest organ of the new party it was dreadful state of despondency, Miss Ives was passionately fond of music-esperially sacred music, but she will never saserted that "right counters and truth had been ruled out of the politics of both parties." Intellment reformers know that isten to a note now if she can help it. Mrs. Morfon and I have talked it all over; I told her that you have the kind of a sympathetic voice that would melt the heart of a stone, and she is very anxious that you should try the experiment.

"I don't ask you to sing before her; but this afternoon Mrs. Morton and Lare going out. When we are gone, you sit down to the piano and sing some of those touching things you know so well how to

When the ladies were well out of the way I sat down to the piano, and very softly began singing some quaint, old fashioned and plaintive hymns. Between each one I paused awhile, fully expecting a peremptory message from Miss Ives for me to stop. None came, and after a while I fancied that I heard a light footstep overheard.

Evidently Miss Ives had risen from the sofa upon which she lay constantly. Was she coming in person to rebuke me for my temerity? My heart beat high with fear-and hope. With my whole soul in my task I rap-

"Jordan," As the last words, "There is rest for me," died away, the door slowly opened and there advanced towards me a being who seemed to me an angel, so fair was she, I had never seen her face until now, but that figure I could never mis-

It was Emily Ives who stood before me, with eyes upturned as if entranced. "Sing, sing those words again," she murinured.

Low almost as her own voice I sang: There builded me a mansion That eternally shall stand, And my stay will not be transiens In that fair and happy land; On the other side of Jordan, In the fair fields of Eden, There is rest for the weary,

"In the grave only there is rest," she sighed, sinking wearily into a chair; speaking to herself she seemed, and un-

observant of my presence. I spoke no word, but followed up the advantage I had gained by softly striking into Herrick's "Prayer for Comfort,"

When the board of many years, Like a fleet cloud disappears, and the future's full of fears,

That my poor heart yearned upon, Denoiate, bereft, alone,— Barlour, Rarlour, comfort met The effect was most unexpected. At the conclusion of the hymn she sprang

"How came you, a stranger," she de-anded, imperiously, "to know my sto-Iwas astonished in my turn, but replied

"I know nothing of your story, Miss Ives."

unt has told you." "Your aunt has told me nothing, I as-

sure you, Miss Ives; but it is easy to see that you are unhappy, and I selected a hymn that I hoped might comfort you." "I understand," she replied, sitting at the side of the piano. "I thank you for your sympathy; and since I have betrayed that I have a story-will you hear it?"

"Gladly-most gladly," I answered, inwardly rejoicing that, by an accident in the choice of a hymn, I had induced her to bestow upon me her confidence, believing that one should

Give sorrow words; The grief that does not speak Weispers the o'ertraught heart And bids it break

"I am desolate, bereft, alone," she began. "My desolation was wrought by a man who came into my life only to wreck it. I was an orphan, with no relatives but my aunt, who has not strength enough of character to control or guide so obstinate and headstrong a girl as I am. The—the—man"—she paused, grew white, shuddered at the recollection; then by an effort mastered her emotion and went on-"was cashier in a bank where I had on deposit a considerable sum of money. We met frequently, and I was fascinated by him. He professed to love me, and we became engaged. My aunt did what she could to prevent my marrying him; but as she could urge nothing against his character she was forced to fall back upon the time honored and to me contemptible platitudes that he was my social inferior-'only a bank clerk' and 'poor.' I paid no heed to her. I loved him, and love levels all barriers. Our wedding day drew near: and as I wished him to make a good appearance and not to feel hampered as to means to make himself presentable. I gave him a blank check, signed, and told him to fill it up for three thousand dollars. He filled it up for the entire amount I had in the bank and fled to Canada. I oncealed his theft and allowed the world to think that from pure caprice, coquetry, fickleness what you will-I had broken off the match almost at the foot of the altar. It was readily believed that, heart broken at my treachery, he had gone away to try and bury

his grief." "Try to forget him-forgiveness will follow."

"How shall I set about it?" she asked. "Begin," I said, "by casting aside those emblems of mourning which you wear. Go out into God's sweet air and sunshine, and you will soon return to a healthy and normal state of mind." "I thank you," she said, simply. "I

The next afternoon, with some misgivings as to the answer, I proposed that we should make a sort of family party and visit a few places of interest in the neighborhood. To my surprise and delight the invitation was accepted. I observed with great gratification that Miss Ives no longer wore mourning, but a suit of delicate pearl gray.

Mother could hardly conceal her gratification at my success, and Mrs. Morton fairly bubbled over with joy. September came, and still our city

boarders showed no inclination to leave us. Emily's cheeks had resumed their pristine bloom, the roseate hue of health. I had loved her from the first, and, as the charm and beauty of her mind and character unfolded themselves to me, I alored her. The social difference between us, my country breeding, above ill, my poverty, held me tongue tied. And so October came—that loveliest of ail months in the country-and with it a not altogether unexpected windfall for me. A suit which for years had been dragging along in the courts was at last settled in our favor, and mother and I divided the snug sum of \$20,000 between us. The homestead was partly mine, and would be entirely so at my mother's death. Why, why, I was rich! I laughed aloud in my glee; and Miss Ives was poor. Now, why should I not speak? Come what might, I would know my fate, and end the suspense which was eating my heart out. And at last my well guarded secret escaped me. I told her that I loved her, and-appalled too late at my temerity-waited for her to

Miss Ives did not seem as surprised as I had expected, nor did she show any resentment. She only seemed to be thinking, but it

pronounce my doom or lift me into para-

was not long before she replied: "I do not know whether I love you or not. If I loved—that other—with the only real love of my life, then I do not love you; but if"\_\_\_ "But if-if what?" idly glided into the old, old hymn of

"If that was only a passing fancy, scattered at once and forever to the winds by his unworthiness"-"Oh, tell me that it was!" I inter-Funted.

This much I can tell you, Geoffrey, she said. "I owe you the deepest gratitude that woman ever owed to man; and could the same misfortune befall me as in my betrothal, and you were the wrongdoer, I could forgive you, as I never can

"Then you love me!" I cried. "I am sure you do, for out of love only could such forgiveness come." And, unrebuked, I gathered her to my heart

I asked if she would be content to live at the old country home she, her aunt, with mother and me; but, if she would not, I would take her back to the great city, for I was rich now. A queer look passed over her features when I said I was rich, causing me to flush and bite my lip with mortification, remembering how paltry a sum \$10,000 must appear to a giri who had had \$80,000.

tions and arrangements, and we were married most unostentatiously at the old homestead. Emily positively declined to invite any of her friends, so on her side her aunt only was present Emily declared that she wanted noth-

"Then, how came you to choose a ing that reminded her of her old life. hymn to fit it so exactly? Ah! I see! My

Mrs. Morton did not like our homespun ways as well as her niece did, and cheered her days by having a number of New York papers sent to her. I never looked at them, but one day Emily ran her eye over a newly arrived batch, and surprised me by exclaiming in a tone of ir-

> "Ah, I have not been able to escape the reporters even here!"

At her words my heart seemed to stand still. "Escape!" "Reporters" after my wife! What could it mean? To my rural mind reporters only followed up those who were "wanted" for some misdemeanor. The horrible thought flashed through my mind that perhaps I had married an adventuress even a criminal! For I knew positively nothing about her, and she had been won so easily-by a simple country boy. Emily glanced at me and laughed

lightly.
"Why, Geoffrey," she said, "how pale you are! And what a look of anxiety you wear! Here, read what the reporters say of us!"

I read the following among the personals:

"Miss Emily Ives, the eccentric thrice millionairess, gave the slip to the great world of society, and was quietly married on the 23d inst., in —, to a country gentleman of no fortune to speak of. Dame Rumor says that on both sides it was a regular old fashioned love match. The friends of the fair bride and they are legion-are rejoicing that at least one American girl has preferred to bestow her immense fortune upon one of her own countrymen instead of some titled pauper."

"Is-is-it true?" I gasped. "Yes, it is true," she answered. "But why did you tell me that you

were penniless?" "I never said that, Geoffrey-never. told you that I had been robbed of thirty

"Why did you not undeceive me?" "Because, after my first bitter experience, I determined that the man who next besought me should not know I had a dollar. I saw the error into which you had fallen, and was careful not to disabuse your mind of it. How else could I be sure that you loved me for myself, and not for my money?"

Then, with a bright smile, Emily lovingly smoothed my hair from my brow, and added, archly:

"How dreadfully frightened you looked, dear, at the reporters being after me! I am afraid you are, after all, what you are so fond of calling yourself-'a country bumpkin." "But the happiest one alive," I an-

swered, snatching her to my heart. Celia Logan in Belford's Magazine

### Miscellaneous.

FORSES WANTED. -Parties having a sound horses to sell will find a ready pur chaser by applying to the undersigned at the Central House, Lindsay, or at his house at Lindsay, at I buy all kinds of sound horses. W. WEESE. Lindsay, May 18, 1888.—97-tf.

MARM FOR SALE .- Being the east half let 7, con 5, Ope; 97 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation and free from stumpe and stones; well fenced with cedar rails and most of it staked and wired; two never-failing wells, small orchard, comfortable buildings, etc. For fur her particulars apply to JAMES POWERS, on the premises, if by letter to Lindsay P. O. Oct 5, 1887. -65-tf.

GEO. BRYAN & SON,

### CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

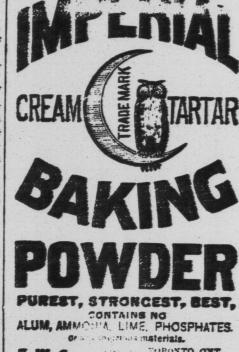
Roofs put on sud old roofs repaired Iron or tin roofs repaired. Orders selici ted. Shop: Lindsay-st, south of Bannan's Hotel, Lindsay. Lindsay, March 20, 1889. -41-lyr.

CONOMY, EQUITY, STABILITY. The ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO. is eminently "The People's Co." No object in view in its organisation or ends to serve in its management, but the best interests of its members who alone compose the company. Over two and a half millions written in 18s and 1889 to dare is far ahead. In Fire Insurance I represent the old GORE of Galt, Ontario; THE WATERLOO MUTUAL of Waterloo, Ontario; the wealthy ATLAS of London, Eng. and THE NATIONAL of Dublin, an old and reliable company Accident Insurance. The MUTUAL of Menchester has paid so many claims in this town, and paid them so promptly, that I simply ask all to enquire of everyby yelle, and you will soon speak with others in its praise.

THOS. A. MIDDLETON. General -gent, hindsay office 3rd door east from railread, seath E ht 7, 4th con, 100 acres.

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S. CORNEIL Lindsay, Dec. 19, 1889.—71.

Caleb Mark. LITTLE BRITAIN

Having purchased the interest of Mr. Joseph Maunder in the Sash and Door Factory in Little Britain, where I will carry on the business as in the past, and hope, by strict attention to busi-ness, to merit a fair share of public patronage. Highest Prices for Good Shingle Bolts. Parties intending to build will do well to consult me and see what I can do for them in the way of prices before purchasing elsewhere.

CALEB MARK. Little Britain Dec. 26th, 1889-81-13.

Miscellaneous.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES, -I am prepared to furnish Lumber and Shingles to those requiring same. Barn Lumber a specialty. Reasonable terms. R. ARM-STRONG. Kirkfield. Dec. 14, 1889.—80-tf.

AKWOOD BRICKYARD.—The undersigned has on hand a quantity of FIRST-CLASS RED BRICK which he will told you that I had been robbed of thirty thousand dollars. You inferred that it was all I had."

sell at reasonable prices. Parties intending to build, please call before purchasing elsewhere. CHARLES THOMAS, Proprietor. Oakwood, Jan. 16, 1890—814pd.

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Properties for Sale.

MORTGAGE SALE

FARM LANDS.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain registered mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, and upon which default in payment has been made, there will be offered for sale BY PUBLIC AUCTI

-AT THE-

BENSON House, in the Town of Lindsay, SATURDAY, the 22nd day of February next, 1890.

at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the following valuable lands and premises, in the Township of Maripesa in the County of Victoria, viz: I. N. half of Lot No. 7 in 7th Con.; 100 acres. 11. N. W. quarter No. 8, 7th Con.; 50 acres. III. N. E. quarter of Lot No. 9 in 9th Con.

Parcels I. and II. form one farm in good state of cultivation with fair buildings; good soil and good locality. Parcel No. III. is bush land. TERMS.

Ten per cent, of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale; for balance terms will be made known at time of sale.

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# DS FOR SALE

S hf 23, 3rd con, 100 acres. S 150 acres 25, 5th con. W hf 29, 10th con, and 29, 11th con, 182 acres. BMILY.

N W qr 8. 5th con. 50 acres. N hf 1s, 10th con, 100 acres. E hf 5, 11th con, 100 acres. VERULAM. Whf 25, 3rd con, 100 acres. Whf 31, 3rd con, 100 acres. Whf 10, 3rd con, 83 acres. Lat 9 3rd con, 200 acres. Whf 5, 3rd con, except village lots. Whf 8, 7th con, 100 acres.

ELDON. PENELON. E pt 9, 5th con, 124 acres. E hf 8, 7th con, 100 acres.

MARVERS. A. . LEOBASAA

Also a large number of other valuable proper-ies for sale o to rent. A large amount of money to loan at lowest rates. G. H. HOPKINS. Barrister, etc.

AUCTION SALE

### VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY -- IN --VERULAM

There will be sold by Public Auction at the Benson House, Lindsay,

THURSDAY, 20th day of February, next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the following valuable property, viz.,

The North Half of Let No. 6, and the South Helf of Let Po. 7 bath in the 1st concession of the Township of Verulam, known as the Silas Purvis Farm.

The property, which is well fenced and in a good state of cultivation, lies on the Bobcaygeon Road about two miles from Dunsford and ten miles from Linday.

TERMS OF SALE. Temper cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of the sale, and sufficient within fifteen days thereafter to make up with the temper cent. one-third of the purchase money, and the remainder o be secured by mortgage of the premises payable within five years, six per cent, interest, or the whole purchase money may be paid within fifteen days. Further particulars and conditions of sale

HUDSPETH & JACKSON, Solicitors. G. M. ROGER, Solicitor, Peterboro. W. W. Logan.

W. W. LOGAN'S ORGANS, PIANOS and SEWING MACHINES

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W. W. LOGAN. General Agent. Lindsay, Jan. 8, 1890.-83.

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